IN THE CLAIMS

Please cancel claims 10 and 12-17, and amend the claims as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) A method for detecting asymmetry in transient signals, the method comprising the steps:

asymmetrically filtering (1-8) an input signal to detect pre-shoots and after-shoots of transient input signals; and

comparing (9-11) amounts of pre-shoots and after-shoots to furnish an output signal indicating whether pre-shoots or after-shoots pre-dominate.

2. (Currently Amended) A The method according to as claimed in claim 1, wherein the step of asymmetrically filtering (1-8) comprises the sub-steps:

filtering (1)—the input signals utilizing a first set of filter coefficients resulting in an impulse response arranged to provide a first output representing only the pre-shoots present in the input transient signals; and

filtering (2)—the input signals utilizing a second set of filter coefficients resulting in an impulse response arranged to provide a second output representing only the after-shoots present in the input transient signals.

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- 3. (Currently Amended) A-The method according to as claimed in claim 2, wherein said first set of filter coefficients are antisymmetrical to said second set of filter coefficients.
- 4. (Currently Amended) A—The_method according to as claimed in claim 2, wherein the step of asymmetrically filtering further comprises the sub-step:

_____calculating (3, 4) absolute values of the first and second outputs to give first and second absolute values, respectively.

5. (Currently Amended) A—The method according to as claimed in claim 4, wherein the step of asymmetrically filtering further comprises the sub-steps:

summing (5)—the first absolute values over a pre
5 determined time interval to obtain first summed values; and

summing (6)—the second absolute values over the pre
determined time interval to obtain second summed values.

- 6. (Currently Amended) A—The method according to as claimed in claim 5, wherein said pre-determined time interval comprises an interval between field pulses of a video signal.
- 7. (Currently Amended) A The method according to as claimed in claim 1, wherein said method further comprises the step:

<u>averaging</u> the output signal of the comparing step (9-11) is averaged (13) over a plurality of field periods to reduce field-to-field variation effects.

- 8. (Currently Amended) A—The method according to as claimed in claim 1, wherein the output signal provides a value measure of the relative amounts of pre-shoots and after-shoots present.
- 9. (Currently Amended) An apparatus for detecting asymmetry in transient signals of an input signal, the apparatus comprising:

a pre-shoot filter (1)—for receiving an input signal and asymmetrically filtering it—an input signal utilizing a first set of filter coefficients to provide a first output in which substantially only pre-shoots of input transient signals are present;

an after-shoot filter (2)—for receiving the input signal and asymmetrically filtering it—the input signal utilizing a second set of filter coefficients to provide a second output in which substantially only after-shoots of input transient signals are present; and

summing and comparison means (3 to 11)—for summing the first outputs over a predetermined time interval, <u>for summing the</u> second outputs over the predetermined time interval, and <u>for</u> comparing first and second summed outputs to give an output signal

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indicating whether pre-shoots or after-shoots predominate over the predetermined time interval.

10. (Cancelled).

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- 11. (Currently Amended) A peaking-circuit according to claim

 11. wherein said peaking filter (14, 15, 17) for performing peaking correction on the input signal comprises, said peaking filter comprising an FIR filter comprising:
- a delay line (14)—for receiving the input signal and having a plurality of outputs—(140...144);
- a plurality of multipliers (150...154)—each having a first input terminal connected to a respective individual outputone of the plurality of outputs—(140...144) of the delay line (14) representing a multiplicand, and each having a second input terminal for receiving a respective filter coefficient representing a multiplier, said filter coefficients being variable, and each having an output terminal for outputting a respective product; and
- a summing circuit (17)—for receiving and summing the

 15 respective products from the multipliers—(150...154), summing them

 and providing a summed output,

wherein said peaking filter further comprises:

means for receiving a detection signal indicating whether

pre-shoots or after-shoots are found to systematically predominate

in transients of the input signal; and

means for varying the filter coefficients of the FIR filter in accordance with the detection signal to provide a corrected output in which transients are substantially symmetrical, wherein said varying means varies said filter coefficients are variable—such that, if neither pre-shoots nor after-shoots are found, by said detection signal receiving means, to predominate in transients of the input signal, then said filter coefficients are determined purely based upon a desired amount of peaking required, and an impulse response of the filter will be symmetrical, whereas if said detection signal receiving means determines that pre-shoots are found to predominate, said varying means then varies said filter coefficients are varied so as to provide an asymmetrical impulse response in which resulting in additional after-shoots are being produced, and if said detection signal receiving means determines that after-shoots are found to-predominate, said varying means then varies said coefficients are varied so as to provide an asymmetrical impulse response in which resulting additional preshoots are being produced.

12-17. (Cancelled).

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